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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

Michael Mogan ) **Case No. 3:21-cv-8431-TSH**  
                  )  
                  ) PLAINTIFF'S REPLY TO AIRBNB  
Plaintiff      ) DEFENDANTS AND SRC DEFENDANTS  
                  ) OPPOSITION TO EX-PARTE APPLICATION  
                  ) FOR STAY OF JUDGMENT PENDING  
                  ) APPEAL  
                  )  
                  )  
Sacks, Ricketts & Case LLP, Airbnb Inc. )  
Dave Willner, Jeff Henry, Sanaz Ebrahini ) Judge: Hon. Thomas S. Hixon  
Michele Floyd and Jacqueline Young      ) Hearing Date: TBA  
                  ) Hearing Time: TBA  
                  )  
Defendants.     ) Complaint Filed: Oct. 29, 2021  
                  )

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1                   **I. INTRODUCTION**

2                   On May 26, 2022 Plaintiff filed a notice of appeal of Court's judgment granting fees to  
 3 Sacks, Ricketts Case LLP, Michele Floyd and Jacqueline Young ("SRC Defendants") and  
 4 Airbnb Inc, Jeff Henry, Dave Willner and Sanaz Ebrahini ("Airbnb Defendants") Plaintiff filed  
 5 an ex-parte application and requested a stay of judgment pursuant to Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 62 and  
 6 not a stay of proceedings as in his previous ex-parte application. Despite this Sacks Ricketts &  
 7 Case LLP, Michele Floyd and Jacqueline Young ("SRC Defendants") do not address the  
 8 reasoning for Plaintiff's moving papers and then they compound this by misrepresenting that a  
 9 fee award awarded under Cal. Civ. Pro. §425.16 was a sanction against Appellant with legal basis  
 10 for such argument. What is at issue is stay of the judgment and waiver of bond requirement.  
 11 Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure authorizes a stay of district court judgments,  
 12 and requiring the posting of a bond is discretionary and it is such discretionary relief Plaintiff  
 13 requests from the District Court. Plaintiff's bankruptcy proceedings are also still pending thus the  
 14 automatic stay prevents continuation of any proceedings against Plaintiff by operation of law  
 15 under 11 U.S.C. § 362(a). Finally, Plaintiff asks the District Court to consider whether Plaintiff is  
 16 likely to prevail on the merits of the appeal and whether the harm to the Defendants from granting  
 17 the stay would exceed the harm to Plaintiff from denying it. See *Adams v. Walker*, 488 F.2d  
 18 1064, 1065 (7th Cir. 1973). Since it is clear harm to Plaintiff would exceed that of Defendants  
 19 thus Plaintiff asks the District Court to grant this motion.

20                   **II. ARGUMENT**

21                   **A. SRC Defendants Offer No Reason Why Their Judgment Should Not Be Stayed**

22                   SRC Defendants offer no legal authority where a state or Federal court has treated a fee  
 23 award under Cal. Civ. Pro. §425.16 as the equivalent of a Rule 38 sanction. Despite this they  
 24 argue at length the Ninth Circuit's conclusion that a §362(b)(4) governmental regulatory  
 25 exemption applies to this court's award of attorneys' fees as a sanction for a Rule 38 violation."  
 26 *In re Berg*, 230 F.3d 1165, 1168 (9th Cir. 2000) The District Court issued no such sanction in  
 27 favor of SRC Defendants. The prevailing defendant on a special motion to strike is entitled to  
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1 recover his fees and costs and nothing more was awarded in the form of a sanction. Cal. Civ.  
 2 Proc. Code § 425.16(c); *Ketchum v. Moses*, 24 Cal. 4th 1122, 1131 (2001).

3 **B. An Automatic Stay Exists Under 11 U.S.C. §362(a)**

4 Under the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq., there exists an automatic stay  
 5 provision. See 11 U.S.C. § 362(a). The automatic stay preserves the status quo and "is designed  
 6 to protect debtors from all collection efforts while they attempt to regain their financial footing."  
 7 *Schwartz v. United States (In re Schwartz,)* 954 F.2d 569, 571 (9th Cir. 1992). Judgments entered  
 8 in violation of § 362(a)'s automatic stay are void. *Id.*

9 Section 362(a) provides a laundry list of actions that are stayed upon the bankruptcy  
 10 filing. As concerns litigation and collection efforts, these statutory provisions and the italicized  
 11 language are particularly relevant:

12        Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a petition filed under section 301,  
 13 302, or 303 . . . operates as a stay, applicable to all entities, of— (1) the commencement or  
 14 continuation, including the issuance or employment of process, of a judicial, administrative, or  
 15 other action or proceeding against the debtor that was or could have been commenced before the  
 16 commencement of the case under this title, or to recover a claim against the debtor that arose  
 17 before the commencement of the case under this title

18 . . .

19        (3) any act to obtain possession of property of the estate or of property from the estate or  
 20 to exercise control over property of the estate;

21 . . .

22        (6) any act to collect, assess, or recover a claim against the debtor that arose before the  
 23 commencement of the case under this title; . . . (See 11 U.S.C. § 362(a))

24        Section 362(a)(1) very clearly prohibits the "commencement or continuation" of judicial  
 25 and administrative proceedings against Plaintiff. The automatic stay prevents the filing of a  
 26 lawsuit against the debtor, (*In re Gagliardi*, 290 B.R. 808, 815 (Bankr. D. Colo. 2003)) as well  
 27 as the continued prosecution of a lawsuit against the debtor. *See Gazzo v. Ruff (In re Gazzo)*, 505  
 28 B.R. 28, 44 (Bankr. D. Colo. 2014). Even if the debtor-defendant obtained a favorable ruling, the

1 automatic stay prevents entry of a court order. *Ellis v. Consolidated Diesel Electric Corp.*, 894  
 2 F.2d 371, 373 (10th Cir. 1990).

3 Actions taken in violation of the stay are void, even without the plaintiff's knowledge of  
 4 the stay. *In re Calder*, 907 F.2d 953, 956 (10th Cir. 1990); *Gagliardi*, 290 B.R. at 815. Creditors  
 5 who knowingly act with knowledge of the automatic stay can suffer greater consequences than  
 6 simply learning that their actions are "void." Bankruptcy Code section 362(k)(1) provides that  
 7 "an individual injured by any willful violation of a stay . . . shall recover actual damages,  
 8 including costs and attorneys' fees, and, in appropriate circumstances, may recover punitive  
 9 damages." Once the bankruptcy court has found that the creditor willfully violated the stay, the  
 10 imposition of a damage award is mandatory. *Gagliardi*, 290 B.R. at 819. A creditor "willfully"  
 11 violates the automatic stay when it (i) knows that the automatic stay is in effect and (ii) intends  
 12 the actions that constitute the stay violation. *Johnson v. Smith (In re Johnson)*, 501 F.3d 1163,  
 13 1172 (10th Cir. 2007). Proof of specific intent to violate the stay is not necessary for a finding of  
 14 "willfulness." Id. The Court issued fees under a Bankruptcy stay which is contrary to law under  
 15 the Bankruptcy code. Airbnb Defendants motion filed December 21, 2021 was not a Rule 11  
 16 motion and they cited no authority allowing a Federal Court to seek fees for arbitration  
 17 proceedings, state proceedings not final (e.g. Case No. BC671735 - McCluskey v Hendricks  
 18 state court proceedings) nor any other claims where Airbnb Defendants were not parties, and the  
 19 Court also cannot take judicial notice of disputed facts in such interlocutory orders.

20 **3. Airbnb Defendants Offer No Reason Why Their Judgment Should Not Be Stayed**

21 Plaintiff cited Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 62 and Fed. Rule App. Proc. 8(a) specifically seeking  
 22 stay of the judgment pursuant to the District Court's discretion. Fed. Rule App. Proc. 8(a) Stay  
 23 or Injunction Pending Appeal states in part that a party must ordinarily move first in the district  
 24 court for a stay of the judgment or order of a district court pending appeal.

25 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 62(d), an appellant is entitled to stay the execution  
 26 of a judgment pending appeal by posting a supersedeas bond. Fed. R. Civ. P. 62(d); see also *Am.*  
 27 *Civil Liberties Union of Nevada v. Masto*, 670 F.3d 1046, 1066 (9th Cir. 2012) "District courts  
 28 have inherent discretionary authority in setting supersedeas bonds[.]" *Rachel v. Banana*

1       *Republic, Inc.*, 831 F.2d 1503, 1505 n.1 (9th Cir. 1987). Generally, the amount should be  
 2 sufficient to pay the judgment plus interest, costs, and any other relief, because the purpose "is to  
 3 secure the appellees from a loss resulting from the stay of execution[.]" *Cotton ex rel. McClure v.*  
 4 *City of Eureka, Cal.*, 860 F. Supp. 2d 999, 1028 (N.D. Cal. 2012)(quoting *Rachel*, 831 F.2d at  
 5 1505).

6       A district court may also waive the bond requirement when staying the execution of a  
 7 judgment, and "[t]he appellant has the burden to 'objectively demonstrate' the reasons for  
 8 departing from the usual requirement of a full supersedeas bond." *Id.* (citing *Poplar Grove*  
 9 *Planting & Refining Co., Inc. v. Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc.*, 600 F.2d 1189, 1191 (5th Cir. 1979)).  
 10 In determining whether to require a bond, district courts evaluate the following factors: (1) the  
 11 complexity of the collection process; (2) the amount of time required to obtain a judgment after it  
 12 is affirmed on appeal; (3) the degree of confidence that the district court has in the availability of  
 13 funds to pay the judgment; (4) whether the defendant's ability to pay the judgment is so plain that  
 14 the cost of a bond would be a waste of money; and (5) whether the defendant is in such a  
 15 precarious financial situation that the requirement to post a bond would place other creditors of  
 16 the defendant in an insecure position *Id.* (citing *Dillon v. City of Chicago*, 866 F.2d 902, 904-05  
 17 (7th Cir. 1988)).

18       Rule 62(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allows an appellant to obtain an  
 19 automatic stay of execution of judgment pending appeal by posting a bond. In the alternative, the  
 20 appellant may move that the district court employ its discretion to waive the bond requirement.  
 21 *Northern Ind. Pub. Serv. v. Carbon County Coal*, 799 F.2d 265, 281.(7th Cir. 1986) An appeal  
 22 bond usually costs one percent of the amount secured, which in the case of a combined judgment  
 23 in excess of \$180,000 is almost \$18,000 which Plaintiff does not have. That is not small change;  
 24 and if the Court is satisfied that the expenditure is unnecessary to protect the appellee, the Court  
 25 does not have to insist that it be spent.

26       Airbnb offers no argument why the complexity of collection process does not favor  
 27 Plaintiff instead misrepresenting "[T]he collection process is likely to be complex" here, because  
 28 Mogan "has repeatedly failed to pay his debts and is currently a debtor in bankruptcy." Notably

1 no specifics are referenced because Plaintiff's bankruptcy petition made clear that major cause of  
 2 the petition was student loan debts (and not court judgments) which is an issue many Americans  
 3 face especially after a lengthy pandemic. Plaintiff is also seeking reorganization under the  
 4 Bankruptcy laws which involves resolution of his debts as opposed to full discharge under  
 5 Chapter 7 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.

6 The second factor, the amount of time required to obtain a judgment after it is affirmed  
 7 on appeal also weighs in favor of Plaintiff. Airbnb Defendants only argument here is that  
 8 Plaintiff appealed his prior Airbnb-related sanctions order all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.  
 9 Plaintiff's petition for writ of certiorari is of no relevance and notably Plaintiff did not even  
 10 appeal the District Court's decision in the *Mogan v. Petrou et al.* action much less seek review  
 11 with the United States Supreme Court. See *Mogan v. Petrou*, 21-cv-06959-TSH (N.D. Cal. Nov.  
 12 17, 2021)

13 In considering the third factor this factor weighs in favor of Plaintiff as there is no ability  
 14 to pay the titanic judgment that is so plain that the cost of a bond would be a waste of money.  
 15 Plaintiff did offer extensive evidence of his financial condition twice. 78-1 and 85 (Decl. Of  
 16 *Mogan* ¶1. In considering the fourth factor the District Court should not have a degree of  
 17 confidence that the district court has in the availability of funds to pay the judgment as such  
 18 judgment was titanic. Notably no parties other than Defendants had ever filed a Rule 11 motion  
 19 against Plaintiff in any Federal Court.

20 The final factor also favors Plaintiff. The District Court issued a titanic damage  
 21 judgment—where the requirement would put Plaintiff's other creditors in undue jeopardy.  
 22 *Olympia Equipment v. Western Union Telegraph*, 786 F.2d 794, 796 (7th Cir. 1986); see, e.g.,  
 23 *Cotton*, 860 F. Supp. 2d at 1028. This factor favors Plaintiff because Plaintiff is in such a  
 24 precarious financial situation that the requirement to post a bond would place other creditors of  
 25 the defendant in an insecure position Id. See *Dillon v. City of Chicago*, 866 F.2d 902, 904-05  
 26 (7th Cir. 1988)). Plaintiff's primary unsecured creditor is the Federal government as Plaintiff has  
 27 a substantial amount of Federal student loans thus if the District Court imposed a requirement to  
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1 post a bond it would place the Federal government as an unsecured creditors of Plaintiff in an  
 2 insecure position.

3 **D. Plaintiff Is Also Likely To Succeed On The Merits Of His Appeal**

4 Finally, Plaintiff asks the District Court to decide whether Plaintiff is likely to prevail on  
 5 the merits of the appeal in considering whether the harm to the Defendants from granting the stay  
 6 would exceed the harm to Plaintiff from denying it. See *Adams v. Walker*, 488 F.2d 1064, 1065  
 7 (7th Cir. 1973).

8 **1. Airbnb Defendants Did Not Mitigate Fees Before Preparing Their Rule 11 Motion**

9 Courts have reasoned from this premise that the party opposing a pleading or a motion  
 10 that violates Rule 11 bears an obligation to mitigate its attorneys' fees. *Pollution Control Indus.*  
 11 *of Am. v. Van Gundy*, 21 F.3d 152, 156 (7th Cir. 1994) The mitigation requirement ensures that  
 12 Rule 11 sanctions do not themselves create the hemorrhage of litigation that the rule was  
 13 designed to stanch. *Yagman* 796 F.2d at 1185; see also *United Food Comm. Workers Local No.*  
 14 *115 v. Armour and Co.*, 106 F.R.D. 345, 350 (N.D.Cal. 1985)

15 **2. Constitutional Considerations Exist Preventing An Award Of Attorney Fees**

16 When a civil case is initially appointed to a Magistrate Judge and one of the parties does  
 17 not timely consent, this is not considered a waiver but instead the case is then referred to an  
 18 Article III Judge. This same rationale exists here. In a Rule 11 motion, though it arises in the  
 19 context of an underlying action, is the functional equivalent of an independent claim as well. Cf.  
 20 *Williams*, 527 F.3d at 265 (citing *Vogel v. United States Office Prods. Co.*, 258 F.3d 509, 514-17  
 21 (6th Cir. 2001)).

22 **3. Defendants Rule 11 Motion Did Not Address Plaintiff's Claims Nor Allegations In  
 The Complaint**

23 Adequate notice that sanctions are being considered is mandated by statute and the due  
 24 process clause of the federal Constitution (U.S. Const., 14th Amend.). An award of attorney's  
 25 fees implicates interests protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. *Carlucci*  
 26 *v. Piper Aircraft Corp.*, 775 F.2d 1440 (11th Cir. 1985). Rule 11 does not permit an award of  
 27 fees for claims on behalf of other "defendants, lawyers, and judges" not parties to this case (in  
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1 other jurisdictions and arbitration forums) as Defendants have no standing. (See. Doc 32.1,  
 2 Exhibits 1-28)

3 **4. Defendants Fee Petition Should Have Been Denied**

4 Federal courts applying federal law define “[a] reasonable fee [as] one that is adequate to  
 5 attract competent counsel, but that does not produce windfalls to attorneys.” *Blum v. Stenson*,  
 6 465 U.S. 886, 893 (1984). Grounds exist the amount of fees awarded were unreasonable  
 7 especially since only Ms. Taylor offered evidence testimony of time she spent when no other one  
 8 of Airbnb Defendants attorneys offered an affidavit or testimony concerning their time entries  
 9 yet the Court granted fees for several other Airbnb Defendants attorneys. (ECF 82)

10 **5. Plaintiff Offered Evidence He Did Not Have The Ability To Pay Any Attorney Fees**

11 An attorney's ability to pay is undoubtedly a legitimate consideration when imposing  
 12 Rule 11 sanctions. *In re Yagman*, 796 F.2d 1165, 1185 (9th Cir.1986). The offender's ability to  
 13 pay must also be considered, not because it affects the egregiousness of the violation, but  
 14 because the purpose of monetary sanctions is to deter attorney and litigant misconduct.

15 *Doering v. Un. Cty. Bd. of Chosen Freeholders*, 857 F.2d 191 (3d Cir. 1988) Because of their  
 16 deterrent purpose, Rule 11 sanctions are analogous to punitive damages. Plaintiff offered proof  
 17 he did not have ability to pay based on his income or liabilities. See ECF 85; Mogan Decl. ¶1.  
 18 No hearing was held on such issues before claiming Plaintiff has not proven such inability to pay  
 19 thus Plaintiff updated such testimony in his FRCP 59(e) motion and Plaintiff asked the Court to  
 20 hold a hearing and Court did not grant such request.

21 **6. The Court Imposed Fees Under Rule 11 For Reasons Other Than Stated In  
 22 Defendants Rule 11 Motion**

23 Even if Plaintiff had an ability to pay, attorney fees are not appropriate as the Court, and  
 24 not Defendants was the first to address the first sanctions motions in the January 10<sup>th</sup> 2022 order  
 25 thus the Court essentially imposed sanctions on its own initiative. Issue preclusion was also not  
 26 discussed in the Rule 11 motion but only in the Court's order dismissing the complaint. When a  
 27 Court imposes sanctions on its own initiative, first, the court must issue a “show cause” order to  
 28

1 the party or attorney who is exposed to sanctions. See *Bass v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*,  
2 324 F.3d 761, 767(4th Cir. 2003)

3 **III. CONCLUSION**

4 For the following reasons, Plaintiff asks this Court to stay the judgment pending appeal  
5 and waive any requirement Plaintiff be required to post any bond.

6 Dated: June 21, 2022

7 Respectfully submitted,  
8 /s/ Michael Mogan  
9 Michael Mogan  
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## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Michael Mogan v. Sacks, Ricketts & Case LLP, et al.  
Case No. 3:21-cv-08431-TSH

I am over and my business address is 4803 N. Milwaukee Ave., Suite B, Unit #244, Chicago, IL 60630. I hereby certify that on June 21, 2022, I have caused the foregoing PLAINTIFF'S REPLY TO AIRBNB DEFENDANTS AND SRC DEFENDANTS OPPOSITION TO EX-PARTE APPLICATION FOR STAY OF JUDGMENT PENDING APPEAL to be filed and served upon counsel of record through the Court's electronic service system (ECF/CM) [and served by mail on anyone unable to accept electronic filing]. Notice of this filing will be sent by email to all parties by operation of the Court's electronic filing system [or by mail to anyone unable to accept electronic filing]. Parties may access this filing through the Court's system. I hereby certify that on June 21, 2022. I have Electronically Mailed the documents to the following person(s) through Court's electronic service system (ECF/CM):

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*Attorneys for Defendants Sacks, Ricketts & Case LLP, Michele Floyd and Jacqueline Young*

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: June 21, 2022

/s/ Michael Mogan  
Michael Mogan

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